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EXAMINER

CHANKONG, DOHM

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2152

DATE MAILED: 07/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/821,917

Applicant(s)

SMITH ET AL.

Examiner

Dohm Chankong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 June 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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### DETAILED ACTION

1> This action is in response to Applicant's RCE and amendments. Claims 1, 3-11 and 13-20 are presented for further examination.

2> This is a non-final rejection.

### *Response to Arguments*

3> Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-11 and 13-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4> Claims 1, 3-11, and 13-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weinberg et al ("Weinberg"), in view of U.S Patent No. 6,360,332 in view of Gerace, U.S Patent No. 5,848,396, in further view of Godfrey et al, U.S Patent No. 6,662,217 ["Godfrey"]

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5> As to claim 1, Weinberg discloses a software product for a computer system to configure a transaction for a user operating a web browser wherein the transaction is used for automated testing of an Internet server system [abstract], the software product comprising: transaction configuration instructions configured to direct a processor to generate and transfer Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) pages without cookies to the web browser and to configure the transaction for automated testing of the Internet server system in response to user inputs to the HTML pages (Figure 6(c), items 602 and 620 and column 2, lines 26-64 and column 22, lines 38-52), wherein the HTML pages include a transaction selection page (column 2, lines 44-46), a transaction record page (column 2, lines 37-40), a transaction edit page (column 2, lines 57-64), and a transaction play page (column 2, lines 35-39);

page transition instructions configured to direct the processor to transition between the pages in response to the user inputs and to constrain the transition between the pages based on transition state rules (Figure 1, column 5, lines 22-51; the user is constrained to go from the record page to the verify page to the edit transaction page);

a storage media configured to store the page transition instructions and the transaction configuration instructions (column 22, lines 15-19); and

the transaction record page allows the user to use the web browser to initiate a recording of web browser activity to generate the transaction (column 2, lines 60-61, column 8, lines 48-53, and column 9, lines 9-11);

the transaction edit page allows the user to use the web browser to edit the transaction generated using the transaction record page (column 2, lines 46-56 and 62-64, column 8, lines 48-53 and column 21, lines 51-59); and

the transaction play page allows the user to use the web browser to view results of an automated test using the transaction generated using the transaction record page and edited using the transaction edit page (column 2, lines 35-40, ).

Weinberg does disclose a user logon page (column 8, lines 24-26) but does explicitly show that the page is an HTML page. Weinberg also does not specifically disclose that the processor is functionally distinct from the web browser nor does he disclose proxy instructions for capturing HTML requests and response that flow between the web browser and the Internet server system.

6> Gerace teaches the use of a HTML user login page as a means to verify users' identity before they access or select their transactions (column 15, lines 48-61). Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Weinberg by including a user login page because Weinberg suggests the use of a logon page to track users across multiple servers (column 8, lines 24-26). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify Weinberg by including Mohan's user login page because doing so would allow Weinberg to display useful graphical and text documents to the user and to associate user actions with the appropriate user account (column 2, lines 3-15).

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7> In the same field of invention, Godfrey is directed towards a distributed testing system. Godfrey discloses that the processor is functionally distinct from the web browser [Figure 2 «items 50 and 22» | column 12 «lines 49-64»] as well as proxy instructions for capturing HTML requests and response that flow between the web browser and the Internet server system [Figure 2 «item 22» where : Godfrey discloses a proxy server (testing server)]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to to modify Weinberg by incorporating the distinct functionality of Godfrey's proxy server enabling the server (processor) to be functionally distinct from the browser. Such functionality would thus enable administrators to execute and edit tests and collect their results on servers from any remote computer [see Godfrey, column 12 «lines 49-64»].

8> As to claim 3, Weinberg discloses the software product wherein the transaction selection page identifies the transaction, a transaction step and a Uniform Resource Locator for the transaction step (column 6, lines 1-14 and column 9, lines 25-50).

9> As to claim 4, Weinberg discloses the software product wherein the transaction record page identifies the transaction, the transaction step, and the Uniform Resource Locator for the transaction step, and displays the web page of the Uniform Resource Locator (column 16, line 54 to column 17, line 1, and lines 28-34).

10> As to claim 5, Weinberg discloses the software product wherein the transaction edit page identifies the transaction, the transaction steps, the Uniform Resource Locator for each

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of the transaction steps, and test conditions for each of the Uniform Resource Locators (column 16, lines 54 to column 17, line 1, lines 28-34 and column 18, lines 39-51; where the transaction record page in Weinberg is also the transaction edit page).

11> As to claim 6, Weinberg discloses the software product wherein the play page identifies the transaction, the transaction steps, and test results for each of the transaction steps (column 2, lines 35-40 and column 3, lines 30-43).

12> As to claim 7, Weinberg discloses the software product wherein the transaction is a purchase from the Internet server system (column 5, lines 7-10).

13> As to claim 8, Weinberg discloses the software product wherein the transition state rules constrain the transition between the pages to transition from the transition selection page to a transition record page in response to a selection page record request, transition from the transition record page to the transaction edit page in response to a record page stop request, transition from the transaction edit page to the transaction play page in response to an edit page play request, and transition from the transaction play page to the transaction edit page in response to a play page stop request (Figure 1 and column 2, lines 23-39 and column 2, lines 57-64; transaction, record step, verification/edit step, "play back" step and ability to run multiple iterations after the play back is complete with other sets of data).

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14> As to claim 9, Weinberg discloses the software product wherein the transition state rules constrain transition from the transition selection page to the transaction edit page in response to a selection page edit request (Figure 6A, items 602 and 606; run configuration edits the transaction testing parameters).

Weinberg does not explicitly show the product with a user login page, or to transition from the user login page to the transaction selection page in response to an authorized login.

15> Gerace teaches a software product wherein the transition state rules constrain the transition between the pages to start at the user login page and transition from the user login page to the transaction selection page in response to an authorized login (column 14, lines 45-61 and column 15, lines 50-65; where the user actions are equivalent to the transaction selection page). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the state transition rules to start at the user login page and to transition to the transaction selection page to allow the product to initialize tracking of user transactions upon logging into the system (column 5, lines 1-5).

16> As to claim 10, Weinberg discloses the software product wherein the transition state rules constrain the transition between the pages to transition from the transaction selection page to a transaction play page in response to a selection page play request (Figure 6C, items 602 and 614 and column 21, lines 15-20), transition from the transaction edit page to the transaction record page in response to an edit page record request (column 2, lines 30-32 and column 5, lines 26-31), transition from the transaction edit page to the transaction selection



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page in response to an edit page stop request (Figure 1, items 104 and 108; each time the user stops editing, the user is sent back to start with the new business process), and transition from the transaction play page to the transaction selection page in response to the play page stop request (column 21, lines 10-29; where the user editing the data files is equivalent to the transaction selection page) and the transition from the transaction selection page to the transaction play page (Figure 6c, items 602 and 614 and column 21, lines 15-20).

Weinberg does not explicitly show a software product with a transition from the transition selection page to the user login page in response to a selection page stop request.

17> Gerace discloses a software product with a transition from a transition selection page to the user login page (column 13, lines 50-54 and column 14, lines 17-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Gerace's transition rules to send the user to a login page to allow existing users to sign into their account and access their saved transactions.

18> As to claim 11, Weinberg discloses a method of operating a computer system to configure a transaction for a user operating a web browser wherein the transaction is used for automated testing of an Internet server system (abstract), the method comprising:

generating Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) pages including a transaction selection page, a transaction record page, a transaction edit page, and a transaction play page (column 2, lines 26-64) ;

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transferring the HTML pages to the web browser without transferring cookies and constraining transitions between the HTML pages that are transferred based on transition state rules (Figure 1, column 2, lines 26-30, column 17, lines 28-34; where web-based implementation and pages are equivalent to HTML pages);

receiving the user inputs to the HTML pages and configuring the transaction for automated testing of the Internet server system in response to the user inputs (column 2, lines 41-64); and

wherein generating the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) pages further comprises the following steps performed by a processor functionally distinct from the web browser [Figure 6(c) «items 602 and 620»]:

initiating a recording of web browser activity to generate the transaction in response to the user input through the web browser to the transaction record page [column 21 «lines 38-50»];

editing the transaction generated using the transaction record page in response to the user input through the web browser to the transaction edit page [column 11 «lines 12-26» | column 21 «lines 51-59» where: Weinberg's user interface is analogous to a web browser]; and

on the transaction play page, displaying results of an automated test using the transaction generated using the transaction record page and edited using the transaction edit page [column 24 «lines 30-38»].

Weinberg does disclose a user logon page (column 8, lines 24-26) but does explicitly show that the page is an HTML page. Weinberg also does not specifically disclose that the

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processor is functionally distinct from the web browser nor does he disclose a proxy in between the browser and the Internet server system.

19> Gerace teaches the use of a HTML user login page as a means to verify users' identity before they access or select their transactions (column 15, lines 48-61). Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Weinberg by including a user login page because Weinberg suggests the use of a logon page to track users across multiple servers (column 8, lines 24-26). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify Weinberg by including Mohan's user login page because doing so would allow Weinberg to display useful graphical and text documents to the user and to associate user actions with the appropriate user account (column 2, lines 3-15).

20> Godfrey discloses that the processor is functionally distinct from the web browser [Figure 2 «items 50 and 22» | column 12 «lines 49-64»] as well as proxy instructions for capturing HTML requests and response that flow between the web browser and the Internet server system [Figure 2 «item 22» where : Godfrey discloses a proxy server (testing server)]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to to modify Weinberg by incorporating the distinct functionality of Godfrey's proxy server enabling the server (processor) to be functionally distinct from the browser. Such functionality would thus enable administrators to execute and edit tests and collect their results on servers from any remote computer [see Godfrey, column 12 «lines 49-64»].

21> As to claims 13-20, as they are merely methods that specify the steps executed by the software product of claims 3-10, they do not teach or further define over the claimed limitations. Therefore claims 13-20 are rejected for reasons set forth for claims 3-10.

22> Claims 1-8 and 11-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Godfrey in view of Weinberg et al, U.S Patent No. 6,360,332 ["Weinberg"].

23> As to claim 1, Godfrey discloses a software product for a computer system to configure a transaction for a user operating a web browser wherein the transaction is used for automated testing of an Internet server system [abstract], the software product comprising:

transaction configuration instructions configured to direct a processor functionally distinct from the web browser to generate and transfer Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) pages without cookies to the web browser [Figure 2 «items 26, 22» | column 2 «lines 2-16»] and to configure the transaction for automated testing of the Internet server system in response to user inputs to the HTML pages [column 2 «lines 4-24»] wherein the HTML pages include a transaction selection page [Figure 6], a transaction edit page [Figure 6 | column 4 «lines 17-26»] and a transaction play page [Figure 6];

proxy instructions for capturing HTML requests and responses that flow between the web browser and the Internet server system [Figure 2 «item 22»];

a storage media configured to store the page transition instructions and the transaction configuration instructions [Figure 1 «item 22» | column 4 «lines 20-36»]; and

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wherein

the transaction edit page allows the user use the web browser to edit the transaction [Figure 6]; and

the transaction play page allows the user to use the web browser to view results of an automated test using the transaction edited using the transaction edit page [Figure 6 | column 2 «line 54» to column 3 «line 2» | column 10 «line 63» to column 11 «line 4»].

Godfrey does not explicitly disclose a transaction record page or a user login page, or page transition instructions configured to direct the processor to transition between the pages in response to the user inputs and to constrain the transition between the pages based on transition state rules.

24> In the same field of invention, Weinberg is directed towards a testing tool to record a user's interactions with a transactional server. Weinberg discloses utilizing both a transaction record page, the record page allowing the user to use the web browser to initiate a recording of web browser activity to generate a transaction [column 2 «lines 37-40 and 60-61» | column 8 «lines 48-53» | column 9 «lines 9-11»] and a user login page [column 8 «lines 24-26»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Weinberg's record page into Godfrey's testing system and into his list of pages [Figure 4 «item 132»]. One would have been motivated to provide the transaction recording functionality into Godfrey to enable users to further test for expected messages or data returned by the tested server [see Weinberg, column 2 «lines 22-40»].

Also, as Godfrey discloses using HTML pages and that an administrator is most likely to be using his testing system [Figure 2 «item 26» | column 4 «lines 17-26»], it is well known in the art that administrator and their privileges are password protected to prevent unauthorized access. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Weinberg's login page as a an HTML login page to achieve this functionality and to provide secure access to the testing tools in Godfrey.

Additionally, Weinberg discloses page transition instructions configured to direct the processor to transition between the pages in response to the user inputs and to constrain the transition between the pages based on transition state rules [Figure 1 | column 5 «lines 22-51» where : the user is constrained to go from the record page to the verify page to the edit transaction page]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Godfrey's testing system to incorporate Weinberg's page transition functionality to enable administrators with a larger amount of control by giving them more options over how the tests are run on the servers.

25> As to claim 3, Godfrey discloses the software product of claim 1 wherein the transaction selection page identifies the transaction, transaction step [Figure 6] but does not explicitly disclose a Uniform Resource Locator for the transaction step.

26> Weinberg discloses a Uniform Resource Locator for the transaction step [column 9 «lines 48-50»]. As Godfrey's testing is done over the Internet, it would have been obvious to

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one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate URL functionality into Godfrey's suite of tests to enable administrators to specify specific URLs of machines to be tested.

27> As to claim 4, Godfrey does not explicitly disclose a transaction record page.

28> Weinberg discloses the software product wherein the transaction record page identifies the transaction, the transaction step, and the Uniform Resource Locator for the transaction step, and displays the web page of the Uniform Resource Locator [column 16 «line 54» to column 17 «line 1» | column 17 «lines 28-34»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate a transaction record page, like the one taught by Weinberg, into Godfrey's suite of test pages to enable administrators to record specific transactions that take place during the test. Such features seem well suited for Godfrey's testing system that allows administrators to already see the results of transaction testing and would further enhance the administrator's to perform testing on the selected servers [see Weinberg column 2 «lines 22-40»].

29> As to claim 5, Godfrey discloses the software product of claim 1, wherein the transaction edit page identifies the transaction, the transaction steps and test conditions [Figure 6 | column 8 «lines 4-41»] but does not specify utilizing URLs.

30> Weinberg discloses a Uniform Resource Locator for the transaction step [column 9 «lines 48-50»]. As Godfrey's testing is done over the Internet, it would have been obvious to

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one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate URL functionality into Godfrey's suite of tests to enable administrators to specify specific URLs of machines to be tested.

31> As to claim 6, Godfrey discloses the software product of claim 1 wherein the play page identifies the transaction, the transaction steps and the test results for each of the transaction steps [Figure 10 | column 10 «line 46» to column 11 «line 4»].

32> As to claim 7, Godfrey does not disclose the software product of claim 1 wherein the transaction is a purchase.

33> Weinberg discloses the software product wherein the transaction is a purchase from the Internet server system [column 5 «lines 7-10»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have utilized Godfrey's testing system for conducting tests on purchases from a server system as taught by Weinberg. One would have been particularly motivated to enable administrators to test the server system's ability to handle business processes.

34> As to claims 8, Godfrey does not explicitly disclose specific transition state rules.

35> As to claim 8, Weinberg discloses the software product wherein the transition state rules constrain the transition between the pages to transition from the transition selection page to a transition record page in response to a selection page record request, transition from



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the transition record page to the transaction edit page in response to a record page stop request, transition from the transaction edit page to the transaction play page in response to an edit page play request, and transition from the transaction play page to the transaction edit page in response to a play page stop request [Figure 1 | column 2 «lines 23-39 and 57-64» where : transaction, record step, verification/edit step, “play back” step and ability to run multiple iterations after the play back is complete with other sets of data]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Godfrey’s testing system to incorporate Weinberg’s page transition functionality to enable administrators with a larger amount of control by giving them more options over how the tests are run on the servers.

36> As to claim 11, Godfrey discloses a method of operating a computer system to configure a transaction for a user operating a web browser wherein the transaction is used for automated testing of an Internet server system, the method comprising:

generating HTML pages including a transaction selection page, a transaction

edit page, and a transaction play page [column 4 «lines 17-26»];

transferring the HTML pages to the web browser without transferring cookies

[column 4 «lines 17-26»];

receiving user inputs to the HTML pages and configuring the transaction for

automated testing of the Internet server system in response to the user inputs

[column 2 «lines 4-36» | column 4 «lines 17-36»]; and

wherein generating the HTML pages further comprises the following steps performed

by a processor functionally distinct from the web browser:

generate the transaction in response to the user input through the web browser to the transaction page [column 2 «lines 4-16»]; editing the transaction generated using the transaction record page in response to the user input through the web browser to the transaction edit page [Figure 6 | column 2 «lines 17-24» | column 4 «lines 24-27»]; and on the transaction play page, displaying results of an automated test using the transaction generated using the transaction record page and edited using the transaction edit page [Figure 10 | column 10 «lines 63-67»].

Godfrey does not explicitly disclose a user login page, a transaction record page, transition state rules, and initiating a recording by a proxy.

37> Weinberg is directed towards a testing tool to record a user's interactions with a transactional server. Weinberg discloses utilizing both a transaction record page, the record page allowing the user to use the web browser to initiate a recording of web browser activity to generate a transaction [column 2 «lines 37-40 and 60-61» | column 8 «lines 48-53» | column 9 «lines 9-11»] and a user login page [column 8 «lines 24-26»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Weinberg's record page into Godfrey's testing system and into his list of pages [Figure 4 «item 132»]. One would have been motivated to provide the transaction recording functionality into Godfrey to enable users to further test

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for expected messages or data returned by the tested server [see Weinberg, column 2 «lines 22-40»].

Also, as Godfrey discloses that an administrator is most likely to be using his testing system, it is well known in the art that administrator and their privileges are password protected to prevent unauthorized access. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Weinberg's login page to achieve this functionality and to provide secure access to the testing tools in Godfrey.

Additionally, Weinberg discloses page transition instructions configured to direct the processor to transition between the pages in response to the user inputs and to constrain the transition between the pages based on transition state rules [Figure 1 | column 5 «lines 22-51» where : the user is constrained to go from the record page to the verify page to the edit transaction page]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Godfrey's testing system to incorporate Weinberg's page transition functionality to enable administrators with a larger amount of control by giving them more options over how the tests are run on the servers.

38> As to claims 13-18, as they are merely methods that specify the steps executed by the software product of claims 3-8, they do not teach or further define over the claimed limitations. Therefore claims 13-18 are rejected for reasons set forth for claims 3-8.

39> Claims 9, 10, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Godfrey and Weinberg, in further view of Gerace, U.S Patent No. 5,848,396.

40> As to claim 9, Godfrey does not explicitly disclose transition state rules.

41> Weinberg discloses the transition state rules constraining transition from the transition selection page to the transaction edit page in response to a selection page edit request [Figure 6A «items 602 and 606» where : run configuration edits the transaction testing parameters]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Godfrey's testing system to incorporate Weinberg's page transition functionality to enable administrators with a larger amount of control by giving them more options over how the tests are run on the servers. Weinberg does not explicitly show the product with a user login page, or to transition from the user login page to the transaction selection page in response to an authorized login.

42> Gerace teaches a software product wherein the transition state rules constrain the transition between the pages to start at the user login page and transition from the user login page to the transaction selection page in response to an authorized login [column 14 «lines 45-61» | column 15 «lines 50-65» where : the user actions are equivalent to the transaction selection page]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Godfrey and Weinberg by incorporating the state transition rules to start at the user login page (insuring security of the administrator) and to transition to the transaction selection page to allow the product to initialize tracking of user transactions upon logging into the system [column 5, lines 1-5].

43> As to claim 10, Godfrey does not explicitly disclose transitation state rules.

44> Weinberg discloses the software product wherein the transition state rules constrain the transition between the pages to transition from the transaction selection page to a transaction play page in response to a selection page play request [Figure 6C «items 602 and 614» | column 21 «lines 15-20»], transition from the transaction edit page to the transaction record page in response to an edit page record request [column 2 «lines 30-32» | column 5 «lines 26-31»], transition from the transaction edit page to the transaction selection page in response to an edit page stop request [Figure 1 «items 104 and 108» where : each time the user stops editing, the user is sent back to start with the new business process], and transition from the transaction play page to the transaction selection page in response to the play page stop request [column 21 «lines 10-29» where : where the user editing the data files is equivalent to the transaction selection page] and the transition from the transaction selection page to the transaction play page [Figure 6c «items 602 and 614» | column 21 «lines 15-20»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Godfrey's testing system to incorporate Weinberg's page transition functionality to enable administrators with a larger amount of control by giving them more options over how the tests are run on the servers.

Weinberg does not explicitly show a software product with a transition from the transition selection page to the user login page in response to a selection page stop request.

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45> Gerace discloses s software product with a transition from a transition selection page to the user login page (column 13, lines 50-54 and column 14, lines 17-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Godfrey and Weinberg by incorporating Gerace's transition rules to sent the user to a login page to allow existing users to sign into their account and access their saved transactions.

46> Claims 19 and 20 are methods that claim the steps performed by the software product of claims 9 and 10. Therefore, claims 19 and 20 are rejected for the same reasons as set forth for claims 9 and 10, supra.

#### *Conclusion*

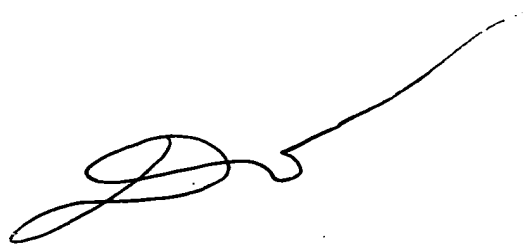
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dohm Chankong whose telephone number is (571)272-3942. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM - 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (571)272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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DC

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'D' followed by a horizontal line and a small loop.

Dung C. Dinh  
Primary Examiner